

## **Historic, archived document**

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.



# Foreign Crops and MARKETS



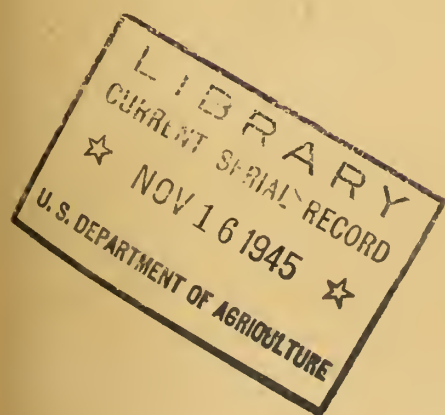
VOLUME 51

NUMBER 17

## IN THIS ISSUE

	Page
<b>GRAINS, GRAIN PRODUCTS, AND FEEDS</b>	
Brazilian Rice Exports May Show Decline .....	234
United States Increases Rice Sales to Cuba .....	235
Water Shortage Affects Egyptian Rice Crop .....	235
Canada's Late Grain Crops Smaller Than in 1944 .....	242
<b>FATS AND OILS</b>	
World Peanut Crop Larger Than Last Year .....	231
Argentine Flaxseed Acreage Revised Downward .....	236
<b>SUGAR</b>	
World Production of Sugar Beets Reduced .....	229
<b>TOBACCO</b>	
Britain's Wartime Tobacco Consumption Increased .....	236
Venezuela Uses More United States Cigarettes .....	236
Nyasaland's Tobacco Sales Up Slightly	237
Argentina's Tobacco Crop Smaller ....	237
<b>COTTON AND OTHER FIBERS</b>	
New Zealand's Linen Flax Output Falls Short of Goal .....	237
Weekly Cotton Prices on Foreign Markets .....	238
<b>FRUITS, VEGETABLES, AND NUTS</b>	
Spanish Production of Pickled Olives Larger .....	238
<b>LIVESTOCK AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS</b>	
Argentine Hog Marketings Lower .....	240
Record-Large Wool Output Reported in New Zealand .....	241
Large Cattle Numbers on Feed in Sao Paulo .....	241
Italy Liberalizes Hog Slaughter Policy	242
<b>MISCELLANEOUS</b>	
United States Hog Exports Increase ..	243
Late News .....	228

OCTOBER 22, 1945



Issued by the OFFICE OF FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL RELATIONS  
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, WASHINGTON, D.C.

## L A T E N E W S

The United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization was formally established last week when representatives of more than the necessary number of countries signed its constitution during impressive ceremonies at Quebec, Canada. The FAO's first meeting was opened October 16 by Hon. L. B. Pearson, of Canada, Chairman of the organization's Interim Commission, and Hon. Ernest Bertrand, Postmaster General of Canada, welcomed the delegates on behalf of his Government. Responses were by M. Tanguy Prigent, head of the French delegation, and Sir Girja Bajpai, Agent General for India.

The signatures of the delegates of 30 Nations were affixed to the constitution soon after the opening of the initial session. Twenty was the necessary minimum. The delegates signed in alphabetical order, except for a few who arrived late. Australia was first. Among the other signatories were Belgium, China, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, India, Iraq, Liberia, Luxembourg, Czechoslovakia, Mexico, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Peru, the Philippine Commonwealth, the Union of South Africa, the United Kingdom, the United States, and Venezuela.

The United States delegation was headed by Secretary of Agriculture Clinton P. Anderson, who was named chairman of the Nominating Committee at the first plenary session. The Soviet Union did not sign at the opening session... Vasili Sergeev, head of the Soviet delegation, said his Government's authorization was on the way but had not been received. The Soviet delegation assumed observer status pending its arrival. Delegations from Chile and Yugoslavia were not able to be present at the initial meeting, and Argentina's representatives, expected as observers, were not present.

At the second day's meeting, Mr. Pearson of Canada was named Conference chairman, and Chinese and Mexican delegates chosen as vice-chairmen. A nine-man General (or steering) Committee was elected consisting of Mr. Pearson, chairman, the two vice-chairmen of the Conference, and representatives of France, the United Kingdom, the United States, Australia, India, and the Netherlands. During the second day's meeting, Secretary Anderson read a message from President Truman, and delegates of Belgium, France, China, and the Union of South Africa delivered addresses.

Canadian potato production is now estimated at 58.6 million bushels, compared with 71 million indicated a month ago and 82.3 million bushels produced in 1944. If the crop proves to be as small as now estimated, Canada will have no exportable surplus except for possibly the usual quantity of certified seed potatoes. Canada will apparently require more than the usual imports of table stock.



## WORLD PRODUCTION OF SUGAR BEETS REDUCED

The 1945 sugar-beet production in North America and Europe combined is indicated at about 56.9 million short tons, a decline of 13 percent from the 65.6 million tons last year, and 27 percent smaller than the 5-year (1935-1939) average of 77.5 million tons. While Europe, including Turkey, shows a decrease of 20 percent, North America (Canada and the United States) shows an increase of 37 percent. These two areas include most of the sugar-beet production of the world, the exceptions being a small output in Iran, Manchuria, Japan, and a few other minor producing countries.

In view of the small output of sugar beets in prospect this year, world beet-sugar production will be the smallest of the war years and probably the smallest since 1923, when production had not fully recovered from the ravages of World War I in Europe. The low level in beet-sugar production in North America was apparently reached in 1943, but the output is now firmly on an upward trend again. In Europe, however, beet-sugar production this season probably will reach a new wartime low, possibly the smallest output since 1923. This means that Europe will need to draw heavily upon imports of sugar in order to maintain its recent wartime rations of sugar in 1946.

The increased production prospect in the United States is owing in part to a 28 percent increase in acreage and in part to increased yields. Canada shows an increased acreage, but because of an unfavorable growing season yields are expected to be smaller than those of 1944.

For Europe as a whole the production prospect for sugar beets is unfavorable largely because of a 15 percent decrease in acreage, although yields are expected to be slightly smaller than those of 1944. Drought in some countries has retarded beet growth, and fertilizers were generally lacking. The acreage planted was fairly well maintained in a number of countries but was sharply reduced in others. The acreage was particularly decreased in the former Axis and Axis-dominated countries, where conditions were more or less chaotic at planting time. In some of the western European countries sugar-beet plantings were reduced this season because of the prospect that coal and transportation would not be available this fall to haul and process the beets. Lack of fertilizer and labor was also a contributing factor.

In the Soviet Union, increased plantings and larger output of sugar beets are indicated this season. From the low level reached in 1942, the sugar-beet industry in the Soviet Union has made marked advances and gives promise of an early return to its prewar status.

During the war years, the United Kingdom sugar-beet acreage and production increased substantially over the prewar level and are being maintained at a relatively high level.

Sugar beets: Acreage, yield per acre and production in specified areas, averages 1930-34 and 1935-39, annual 1943-1945

Continent and country	Acreage		Yield per acre		Production	
	Average 1930-34: 1,000 acres	1945 1/	Average 1930-34: 1,000 tons	1945 1/	Average 1935-39: 1,000 tons	1945 1/
North America						
Canada .....	42: 50:	56:	10.45:	10.08:	474:	564:
United States .....	801: 828:	558:	11.17:	11.69:	6,532:	6,753:
Total .....	843: 878:	614:	11.13:	11.53:	7,006:	7,317:
Europe						
Great Britain .....	322: 346:	417:	9.98:	9.82:	4,211:	3,657:
Sweden .....	105: 128:	136:	15.43:	16.25:	2,059:	1,988:
Denmark .....	93: 99:	111:	14.37:	16.11:	1,609:	1,400:
Netherlands .....	111: 106:	109:	16.99:	15.10:	1,514:	1,477:
Belgium .....	133: 122:	134:	13.71:	14.19:	1,950:	1,870:
France .....	666: 579:	605:	13.07:	12.37:	6,812:	5,357:
Spain .....	223: 193:	124:	11.36:	6.33:	1,212:	1,488:
Italy .....	238: 273:	168:	11.87:	11.48:	1,543:	1,653:
Germany .....	801: 1,071:	(1,295):	14.53:	13.24:	(15,672):	(8,900):
Austria .....	107: 105:	(84):	11.22:	11.75:	(774):	(441):
Czechoslovakia .....	424: 2/ 390: 3/	372: 3/ 351: 3/	12.20: 2/ 11.69:	5,171: 2/ 4,441: 3/	(4,500): 3/	(3,152):
Hungary .....	128: 2/ 94: 3/	247: 3/ 271: 3/	11.81: 2/ 9.21:	1,134: 2/ 868: 3/	1,700: 3/	1,858: 3/
Yugoslavia .....	96: 71: 3/	68: 3/ 45: 3/	7.29: 9.96:	700: 707: 3/	292: 3/	(192): 3/
Rumania .....	81: 100: 3/	193: 3/ 173: 3/	7.59: 8.42:	615: 842: 3/	1,100: 3/	(469):
Poland .....	327: 2/ 331:	(57):	9.62: 9.51:	3,147: 2/ 3,147:	(380):	(85):
Bulgaria .....	31: 22:	(49):	7.87: 7.95:	244: 175:	327:	(49):
Finland .....	6: 9:	10:	10.00:	12.00:	49:	706:
Eire .....	19: 55:	82:	12.11:	10.49:	820:	254:
Latvia .....	21: 33:	46:	8.48:	8.55:	209:	(159):
Lithuania .....	8: 20:	37:	8.88:	8.40:	99:	207:
Switzerland .....	3: 6:	13:	19.00:	15.17:	170:	220:
Turkey .....	47: 69:	115:	6.13:	6.30:	667:	620:
Soviet Union .....	3,144: 2,970:	(1,334):	3.72:	6.13:	(6,548):	(11,161):
Estimated total 4/	7,134:	7,182:	6,225:	6,620:	5,660:	58,390:
Grand total	7,977:	8,060:	6,825:	7,234:	6,445:	65,567:

Compiled from official sources where available; estimates made by Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations shown in parenthesis.  
 1/ Preliminary. 2/ Less than 5-year average. 3/ Data not comparable with earlier years because of boundary changes.  
 4/ Estimated totals in 1943 and 1944 includes allowances for Poland and Sudentenland and in 1945 for other countries not shown.



## WORLD PEANUT CROP LARGER THAN LAST YEAR

World peanut production in 1945 is now forecast at 20,456 million pounds, compared with 19,693 million last year, and the record outturn of 20,746 million pounds in 1940. Principal countries for which estimates are available indicate larger crops this year in West Africa and the United States. In the absence of data from Asiatic countries, however, the final outcome is difficult to determine.

Total peanut production in North America is placed at 2,450 million pounds, or about 1 percent larger than the 1943 record. The United States by far the largest producer on this Continent, is harvesting its largest peanut crop this year. Higher production than in 1944 is the result of a slight increase in acreage and larger yield per acre.

Mexican peanut production, now estimated at 132 million pounds, represents an increase of 20 percent over that of 1944 but is considerably smaller than the 172 million pounds produced in 1943. On the other hand, Cuba's production forecast of 42 million pounds is the smallest since 1942. The severe drought that prevented planting in April and May is responsible for this year's small crop.

No official estimates are available as yet for 1945 peanut production in Asia. Indian production, however, may possibly be larger than that of last year as the first forecast of 3.2 million acres, which usually represents about one-third of the total acreage, is the largest since 1940. The end of the war both in Europe and in the Pacific and the possible reopening of foreign markets may have encouraged the Indian Government to expand this year's acreage.

Prior to 1939 India shipped large quantities of peanuts to European countries, especially to France. However, the United Kingdom, Belgium, the Netherlands, Germany, and Italy were also consistent buyers.

Peanut crops throughout West Africa are reported larger than in 1944 and may be the largest since 1940. Present estimates, however, may be revised downward as production is determined by the volume offered for sale. Since there is a critical shortage of transportation facilities in the peanut producing areas, the quantity available for export may be limited. French West African producers may have met their acreage goal since they were furnished 130 million pounds of selected seed for 1945 plantings. This was the largest quantity of seed distributed to growers since peanuts were first cultivated on a commercial scale in French West Africa. Nigerian production, according to preliminary reports, will equal last year's harvest.

Only two other African countries have released official estimates for 1945. The Madagascar crop exceeds that of last year by 7 percent, while

Peanuts a/ : Acreage and production in specified areas, year of harvest, averages. 1930-34 and 1935-39, annual 1943-1945

Continent and Country	Acreage b/		Average		Production	
	1930-34	1935-39	1943	1944	1945 c/	1945 e/
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	acres	acres	acres	acres	pounds	pounds
North America:						
United States . . . . .	1,349	1,659	3,595	3,150	3,238	2,184,760
Mexico . . . . .	17	33	116	76	87	172,000
Cuba . . . . .			(100)	(80)	60	70,000
Dominican Republic . . . . .			31			11,821
Guatemala . . . . .	e/	1			114	1,556
Estimated total f/ . . . . .	1,400	1,800	3,900	3,400	3,400	2,441,000
Europe:						
Italy . . . . .						
Spain . . . . .	21	24			d/	3,284
Estimated total f/ . . . . .	30	65	80	75	80	83,200
Asia:						
India . . . . .	6,142	7,535	9,808	9,841		8,563,520
Burma . . . . .	552	784				344,384
China . . . . .	d/ 3,700	d/ 3,393	1,710	1,763	d/ 6,200,438	5,378,893
Manchuria . . . . .					d/ 1,179,125	282,547
Zwantung . . . . .	87	101				182,173
Formosa . . . . .	71	77				122,135
Korea . . . . .						15,285
Indo-China . . . . .	35	42				31,912
Netherlands Indies j/ . . . . .	523	572				578,178
French India . . . . .	8	7				11,243
Philippine Islands . . . . .	18	18				9,308
Japan . . . . .	16	19				27,801
Estimated total f/ . . . . .	11,400	13,000	15,000	15,000	13,199,000	15,490,000
						15,000,000



<b>Africa:</b>										
French West . . . . .	2,392	d/	2,955	:	:	:	:	1,468,837	d/	1,751,701:
Cameroun (French) . . .	160	d/	290	:	:	:	:	52,205	d/	80,247:
French Equatorial . . .	41	d/	98	:	:	:	:	25,318	g/	37,478:
Madagascar . . . . .	13	:	14	:	19	:	:	12,081	g/	13,250:
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan . .	27	:	43	:	58	:	:	12,127	:	16,190:
Egypt . . . . .	24	:	23	:	26	:	:	34,368	:	34,405:
Nigeria . . . . .	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	603,987	d/	675,886:
Gambia . . . . .	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	142,569	d/	116,138:
Union of South Africa <sup>h/</sup>	40	:	56	:	:	:	:	15,838	:	23,924:
Kenya and Uganda . . .	116	:	156	:	:	:	:	2,807	d/	4,493:
Tanganyika . . . . .	118	d/	277	:	:	:	:	40,446	d/	46,782:
Belgian Congo . . . . .	259	g/	245	:	:	:	:	201,058	g/	130,292:
Mozambique . . . . .	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	76,366	d/	83,069:
Angola . . . . .	55	:	18	:	:	:	:	35,187	:	12,390:
Portuguese Guinea . . .	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	53,013	d/	55,909:
Estimated total <sup>f/</sup> . . .	4,990	:	6,120	:	5,000	:	4,000	2,976,000:	3,305,000:	2,382,000:
<b>South America:</b>										
Argentina . . . . .	160	d/	207	:	269	:	359	164,410:	:	174,501:
Brazil . . . . .	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	g/	:	29,522:
Paraguay . . . . .	10	d/	29	:	38	:	:	18,618	d/	38,826:
Uruguay . . . . .	2	:	5	:	17	:	12	999:	:	2,410:
Estimated total <sup>f/</sup> . . .	172	:	400	:	500	:	500	186,000:	237,000:	308,000:
<b>Oceania:</b>										
Australia . . . . .	4	d/	14	:	16	:	17	4,384	d/	12,236:
Estimated total <sup>f/</sup> . . .	5	:	15	:	20	:	20	5,000:	13,000:	15,000:
Estimated World Total . .	18,000	:	21,400	:	24,500	:	23,100	17,340,200:	18,573,200:	20,724,000:
Compiled from official sources and publications of the International Institute of Agriculture and includes Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations estimates (shown in parentheses) based on foreign service reports and other information.										
<sup>a/</sup> Peanuts in the shell. Southern Hemisphere peanut crops, which are harvested from April to June, are combined with those of the Northern Hemisphere harvested from September through December of the same year.										
<sup>b/</sup> Figures refer to harvested areas as far as possible.										
<sup>c/</sup> Preliminary.										
<sup>d/</sup> Average of less than 5 years.										
<sup>e/</sup> Less than 500 acres.										
<sup>f/</sup> Includes estimates for the above countries for which data are not available and for minor producing countries.										
<sup>g/</sup> One year only.										
<sup>h/</sup> Free China.										
<sup>i/</sup> Export figures.										
<sup>j/</sup> Java and Madura.										
<sup>k/</sup> European farms only.										
<sup>l/</sup> Sown area.										
<sup>m/</sup> First estimate.										

Compiled from official sources and publications of the International Institute of Agriculture and includes Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations estimates (shown in parentheses) based on foreign service reports and other information.

<sup>a/</sup> Peanuts in the shell. Southern Hemisphere peanut crops, which are harvested from April to June, are combined with those of the Northern Hemisphere harvested from September through December of the same year.

<sup>b/</sup> Figures refer to harvested areas as far as possible.

<sup>c/</sup> Preliminary.

<sup>d/</sup> Average of less than 5 years.

<sup>e/</sup> Less than 500 acres.

<sup>f/</sup> Includes estimates for the above countries for which data are not available and for minor producing countries.

<sup>g/</sup> One year only.

<sup>h/</sup> Free China.

<sup>i/</sup> Export figures.

<sup>j/</sup> Java and Madura.

<sup>k/</sup> European farms only.

<sup>l/</sup> Sown area.

<sup>m/</sup> First estimate.

Tanganyika has more than doubled the 1944 production. According to the 1942 report of Uganda's Ministry of Food, the latest information available, this country was then conducting a campaign to produce 225 million pounds of peanuts for export. The 1935-1939 exports averaged less than 5 million pounds.

South American peanut production from the 1945 (April-June) harvest is estimated at 500 million pounds, compared with 548 million last year and the 10-year (1930-1939) average of 221 million pounds. During the war, production in this area expanded rapidly, but the 1945 outturn was greatly reduced by drought. Argentina, the largest producer in the group, usually accounts for more than 80 percent of the total. While Argentine production has increased in recent years it averages less than 2 percent of the world output. Paraguay's small crop in 1944 was the result of an unusually heavy attack by insects.

This is one of a series of regularly scheduled reports on world agricultural prospects approved by the OFAR Committee on Foreign Crop and Livestock Statistics. For this report the Committee was composed of Joseph A. Becker, chairman, C. M. Purves, Fred J. Rossiter, Regina H. Boyle, Helen Francis, Karl J. Pelzer and Allen H. Lester.

## COMMODITY DEVELOPMENTS

### GRAINS, GRAIN PRODUCTS, AND FEEDS\*

#### BRAZILIAN RICE EXPORTS MAY SHOW DECLINE

Despite one of the largest crops in recent years, rice estimated available for export from Brazil this year is much smaller than in 1944. Compared with actual exports of 330 million pounds in 1944, the total exportable surplus in 1945 is estimated between 175 and 250 million pounds. The 1945 crop, harvested largely from February to May, was recently placed at 93 million bushels (2,700 million pounds milled), according to a report from the American agricultural attache at Rio de Janeiro.

This year's decreased surplus was largely the result of the small crop of about 15 million bushels (440 million pounds) harvested in the main rice-exporting State of Rio Grande do Sul. Thus, the indicated surplus for export from that State is about 185 million pounds, compared with 298 million pounds in 1944. Another factor causing the small surplus for export is that domestic rice prices are higher than those received for rice sold in accordance with the export agreement in effect between Brazil, the United Kingdom, and the United States, which tends to direct the rice into domestic channels.

\*The remainder of the Grain Section is on page 242.



Lack of transportation in the States of Sao Paulo, Goiaz, and Minas Geraes, where a record crop was produced in 1945, also has been a contributing factor toward restricting the quantity available for export. In that area, however, a large proportion of the crop has been delivered to railroad centers, where most of the crop may be transported to consuming areas by rail in succeeding months. Railroad transportation is reported as recently improved, so that additional freight movements may be possible in the future. The actual surplus, however, may not be known until next year, since part of this year's crop may be held over and the amount available for export determined by the size of the 1946 crop.

#### UNITED STATES INCREASES RICE SALES TO CUBA

United States rice sales to Cuba in the first 2 weeks of October increased considerably over those of previous weeks, reflecting the upward seasonal trend caused by new-crop sales. The increased activity was also reported to be the result of the reduction in the United States Government set-aside order from 55 to 40 percent of current production. Imports from South America, together with small arrivals from the United States, relieved the critical rice shortage before the end of September when receipts from the new United States crop began to improve the supply situation. Weekly arrivals now are exceeding consumption requirements.

#### CUBA: Rice arrivals, September 1945, with comparisons a/

Country or area	Average	July-August		September	
	: 1937-1941:	1943-44	: 1944-45	: 1944	: 1945
	: Million	: Million	: Million	: Million	: Million
	: pounds	: pounds	: pounds	: pounds	: pounds
Orient .....	201	: 0	: 0	: 0	: 0
United States .....	232	: 307	: 339	: 25	: 24
Ecuador .....	1	: 86	: 70	: 17	: 7
Chile .....	0	: 28	: 9	: b/	: 3
Others .....	1	: 1	: 0	: 0	: 0
Total .....	435	: 422	: 418	: 42	: 34

a/ Data are considered incomplete, except for the calendar years 1937-1941, which are official. b/ Less than 500,000 pounds.

#### WATER SHORTAGE AFFECTS EGYPTIAN RICE CROP

The 1945 Egyptian rice crop was adversely affected by the late arrival of irrigation water from the Nile River last spring. This water shortage resulted in some sowing as late as June and continued into the growing season. A recent unofficial estimate of 645,000 acres to be



harvested this year is about the same as the 1944 area, but it is substantially smaller than the May forecast of 694,000 acres for prospective planted acreage. If the 1945 acreage produces the unofficially reported yield of 59.5 bushels per acre, around 38 million bushels (1,110 million pounds milled) may be harvested, in comparison with 39.9 million bushels (1,170 million pounds) in 1944 and 36.9 million bushels (1,080 million pounds) during the 5-year (1939-1943) average period.

#### FATS AND OILS

##### ARGENTINE FLAXSEED ACREAGE REVISED DOWNWARD

The Argentine flaxseed acreage for 1945-46 is revised downward from 4,558,000 to 4,517,000, according to the second official estimate. Earlier forecasts anticipated an area larger than the 4,932,000 acres sown last year, but a drought during the planting and early growing season resulted in a considerable acreage reduction. Although mid-September rains brought about favorable growing conditions in the most important producing areas, possible damage from locusts in the northern Provinces adds to the uncertain outcome of the crop.

#### TOBACCO

##### BRITAIN'S WARTIME TOBACCO CONSUMPTION INCREASED

During the war, British consumption of all forms of tobacco increased about 12 percent. Cigarette consumption rose about 18 percent. Supplies of tobacco products, especially cigarettes, are not equal to consumer demands, however, because of the limited quantities of leaf available to manufacturers, inadequate labor, and continued heavy demands by the armed forces. Now Britain must purchase a considerable portion of its leaf requirements with dollars, but is importing suitable leaf from sources other than the United States.

##### VENEZUELA USES MORE UNITED STATES CIGARETTES

Venezuelan consumption of United States cigarettes has shown a steady rise in recent months, because of increased purchasing power resulting from generally improved economic conditions. Cigarette imports from the United States during the first 6 months of 1945 were the largest on record, amounting to about 119 million pieces. Imports totaled 163 million in 1943 for the full year, and 184 million in 1944.

The increasing popularity of United States cigarettes in Venezuela is part of a general trend toward preference for cigarettes made from light tobacco. Consequently, domestic production of light tobacco for use in making American-type cigarettes has been expanding, and the Venezuelan

1945 crop of flue-cured and Burley types amounted to 1,760,000 pounds. Local production of American-type cigarettes made from blended imported and domestic leaf has increased considerably during the war years. At the same time, cigarettes imported from the United States continue to retain an important share in the market, although they sell at about double the price of locally manufactured brands.

#### NYASALAND'S TOBACCO SALES UP SLIGHTLY

Returns from the 1944-45 tobacco auctions in Nyasaland show that about 13.7 million pounds of leaf tobacco were sold, as compared with 13 million in 1943-44, and with 15.5 million in 1942-43. Including tenant-grown leaf, which is not sold at auction, the 1944-45 harvest produced approximately 21.7 million pounds of leaf. Total production amounted to about 22 million pounds in 1943-44.

About 9.7 million pounds of fire-cured leaf were sold at auction in 1944-45. Prices for southern and northern fire-cured averaged 7.5 cents and 10.1 cents per pound, respectively. In 1943-44 average prices for the corresponding types were 11 cents and 14.8 cents.

In 1944-45, about 1.7 million pounds of flue-cured leaf were sold for export, in addition to 0.5 million sold for domestic consumption. Prices for export leaf averaged 22.9 cents per pound, as compared with 20.6 cents in 1943-44, and 17.7 cents in 1942-43.

#### ARGENTINA'S TOBACCO CROP SMALLER

Argentina's 1944-45 tobacco crop, according to the Ministry of Agriculture's third estimate, is placed at 40,036,000 pounds, or about 6.8 percent smaller than the second estimate. In 1943-44, Argentina's tobacco harvest amounted to 42,017,000 pounds. Native tobacco comprised about 75 percent of the 1944-45 harvest, while foreign types, principally Virginia, Kentucky, and Bahia, accounted for the remainder.

#### COTTON AND OTHER FIBERS

#### NEW ZEALAND'S LINEN FLAX OUTPUT FALLS SHORT OF GOAL

Although a goal of 20,000 acres was announced earlier this year for the 1945-46 linen flax crop in New Zealand, only about 8,500 acres were actually planted and a crop of about 38 million pounds of straw may be expected, a recent report disclosed. This quantity of straw is reported to be sufficient to turn out about 2.7 million pounds of line fiber, 1,350 pounds of scutched tow, and 450,000 pounds of upholstery. During the past year about 12,600 acres were reported at the planting season, but only about 8,400 acres were harvested. (See also article in Foreign Crops and Markets, May 14, 1945.)



With the end of the war, British demand for flax is expected to slacken. The domestic consumption is also small. Flax production will probably be continued, but on a much smaller scale than during the war.

Stocks on hand March 31, 1945, were about 10.4 million pounds of scutched fiber and 38.5 million pounds of straw. Indications are that stocks on March 31, 1946, will be close to 9 million pounds of processed fiber and 40 million pounds of straw.

COTTON: Price of certain foreign growths  
and qualities in specified markets

Market location, kind and quality	Date: 1945:	Unit of weight	Unit of: currency:	Price in: foreign: currency:	Equivalent U.S. cents per pound
Alexandria (spot)	:	:Kantar	:	:	:
Ashmouni, F.G.F.....	:10-4:	99.05 lbs.	:Tallaris:	35.50	: 29.62
Giza 7, F.G.F.....	:10-4:	99.05 lbs.	:Tallaris:	Not quoted	
Karnak, F.G.F.....	:10-4:	99.05 lbs.	:Tallaris:	39.00	: 32.54
Bombay (Jan '46 futures)	:	:Candy	:	:	:
Jarila.....	:10-5:	784 lbs.	:Rupee	: 407.50	: 15.66
Bombay (spot)	:	:Candy	:	:	:
Kampala, East African...	:10-5:	784 lbs.	:Rupee	: 850.00	: 32.66
Buenos Aires (spot)	:	:Metric ton	:	:	:
Type B.....	:10-6:	2204.6 lbs.	:Peso	:1300.00	: 17.56
Lima (spot)	:	:Sp. Quintal	:	:	:
Tanguis, Type 5.....	:10-6:	101.4 lbs.	:Sol	: 105.00	: 15.93
Recife (spot)	:	:Arroba	:	:	:
Mata, Type 5.....	:10-5:	33.07 lbs.	:Cruzeiro:	88.00	: 14.49
Sertao, Type 5.....	:10-5:	33.07 lbs.	:Cruzeiro:	95.00	: 15.64
Sao Paulo (spot)	:	:Arroba	:	:	:
Sao Paulo, Type 5.....	:10-5:	33.07 lbs.	:Cruzeiro:	88.50	: 14.57
Torreon (spot)	:	:Sp. Quintal	:	:	:
Middling, 15/16".....	:10-6:	101.4 lbs.	:Peso	: 85.75	: 17.40
	:	:	:	:	:

Compiled from weekly cables from representatives abroad.

FRUITS, VEGETABLES, AND NUTS

SPANISH PRODUCTION OF  
PICKLED OLIVES LARGER

The 1945 preliminary forecast of pickled-olive production in Spain is 28,800 short tons, as compared with 23,000 tons in 1944 and 32,900 in 1943. Although larger than last year's estimated production, the forecast is 8 percent smaller than the 5-year (1939-1943) average of 31,300 tons and 3 percent smaller than the 10-year (1934-1943) average of 29,600 tons.

In terms of hogshead (63 gallons) this year's indicated production is 20,000 hogshead of Queen olives, compared with 18,000 hogshead last



year. The Manzanilla production is now forecast at 40,000 hogsheads, compared with 30,000 last year.

SPAIN: Production of pickled olives,  
1945-46 with comparisons

Year	Queens	Manzanillas	Total
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
1940-41.....	5,800	11,300	17,100
1941-42 .....	33,400	25,900	64,300
1942-43 .....	2,800	5,600	8,400
1943-44 .....	21,100	11,800	32,900
1944-45 a/ .....	8,600	14,400	23,000
1945-46 b/ .....	9,600	19,200	28,000

Compiled from trade and official sources.

a/ Preliminary estimate.

b/ Preliminary forecast.

Even though growing conditions were a little better this year than last, the drought in all Mediterranean Basin areas during the summer was detrimental to the crop. The extended hot weather caused a premature falling of fruit resulting in a smaller-than-average set. Smaller fruit also resulted from the unfavorable growing weather. As harvest time approached, the fruit was found to be comparatively free of blemishes, firm, and of good quality even though smaller than normal. The disease and insect damage was somewhat less than normal. In the oil olive crop, the same situation prevails.

While no quantitative estimate of carry-over stocks from the previous crop are available at this time, trade sources indicate that such stocks will be relatively small by the time new crop goods come to market. Information on demand from United States importers and this year's prices are not yet available. United States imports of Spanish pickled olives during the war years have held up relatively well, as compared with the prewar years, and in the last few years has exceeded prewar levels. This trade is expected to be resumed on a normal basis very shortly.

UNITED STATES: Total imports of pickled olives  
(Rounded to nearest 1,000 gallons)

Year	Pitted or stuffed	Unpitted	Total
	1,000 gallons	1,000 gallons	1,000 gallons
Average -			
1939-1943 .....	3,561	3,123	6,689
1934-1943 .....	3,242	3,208	6,450
Annual -			
1942 .....	2,615	2,490	5,105
1943 .....	5,162	3,534	8,696
1944 .....	5,168	4,654	9,822
1945 a/ .....	5,678	1,933	7,611

Compiled from Foreign Commerce and Navigation of the United States and official records, Bureau of Census. a/ January to August only.

LIVESTOCK AND ANIMAL PRODUCTSARGENTINE HOG  
MARKETINGS LOWER

Hog marketings in Argentina for 1945 are now expected to reach not more than 80 to 85 percent of the record marketings of 3,819,900 head in 1944, although, on account of heavier average weights earlier in the year total pork production may reach 90 percent of last year.

Marketings for the first 7 months of 1945 totaled 1,843,000 head, or 10 percent smaller than the record slaughter for the same period in 1944. Slaughter during August and September increased seasonally, but this up-trend is believed to have been at the expense of marketings later on. It is noted that 20 to 25 percent of the recent receipts were under-finished and underweight.

Similarly, the 1946 slaughter is expected to be considerably less than the 1944 level and possibly also smaller than the 1945 level. The 1946 output, however, will still be somewhat larger than past levels, up through 1942. Hogs on Argentine farms on July 1, 1945, totaled about 8,010,000 head as compared with an official Argentine estimate of 5,707,000 head as of September 30, 1942. In 1937, the year of the last national agricultural census in Argentina, the hog population was estimated at 3,966,000 head.

The expectation that hog slaughter will fall off during the remaining months of 1945 and throughout most of 1946 reflects the scarcity of corn with consequent higher prices following the 1944-45 drought. Following the harvest of the 1944-45 crop of less than 3 million tons, or about 35 percent of normal, corn prices have continued rising in response to strong demands for export, feed, and fuel.

In country districts, corn has recently been selling from \$1.35 to \$1.62 per 100 pounds, while the grain for fuel has been bringing as much as \$1.07 per 100 pounds. There is no prospect of improvement in this situation until the harvest of the 1945-46 corn crop. The Argentine Government has announced its intention of retaining for fuel, the exportable portion of the 1944-45 corn crop estimated at 605,000 to 660,000 short tons.

These corn-price developments have reduced the returns to be realized by the hog feeder, although hog prices, too, began rising in late August following an announcement that the British Ministry of Food had agreed in principle upon a bulk meat purchase contract which would reflect a price for well-finished hogs of \$7.45 per hundredweight. Owing in part also to the stimulus of aggressive lard purchasing activities by other Latin American countries, hogs in late September were selling at slightly above \$9.45 per 100 pounds. Such prices, however, did not appear to be attracting many additional hogs to market at present, although this improvement in prices may encourage breeding for marketings beginning in late 1946.



Pork exports for 1945, like hog slaughterings, have been running behind the totals for 1944. Shipments through the first months of the current year were somewhat smaller than anticipated. Strikes restricted operations from April through June in several of the frigorificos producing for export.

On the other hand, shipments of lard through the first 6 months of 1945 were about 63 percent higher than for the corresponding period of 1944. Total exports for this year may also prove to be larger than in 1944, although not much lard has been moving recently, pending the final determination of the price which will be paid by the British Ministry of Food under the new meat contract. This price has been reported as fixed at 1 peso per kilogram (equivalent currently to 13.5 cents per pound). For 1946, lard production, like hog slaughter, is expected to be smaller perhaps by a wider margin percentagewise than for pork.

ARGENTINA: Exports of pork products,  
1943, 1944 and January-June 1945 with comparison

Classification	1943	1944	January-June	
			1944	1945
	: 1,000 pounds	: 1,000 pounds	: 1,000 pounds	: 1,000 pounds
Frozen pork .....	170,923	274,241	103,466	69,192
Chilled pork .....	101	-	-	-
Salted pork .....	5,699	6,076	4,559	2,561
Pork products .....	23,761	39,698	9,954	20,421
Total pork .....	200,484	320,015	117,979	92,174
Lard .....	74,269	78,951	29,010	30,658

Compiled from official sources.

RECORD-LARGE WOOL OUTPUT  
REPORTED IN NEW ZEALAND

Wool production in New Zealand for the season ended June 30, 1945, reached 373 million pounds greasy basis, 13 percent larger than 1943-44. The previous record production was 345 million pounds in 1941-42.

LARGE CATTLE NUMBERS  
ON FEED IN SAO PAULO

The number of cattle being grazed on fattening pastures in the State of Sao Paulo, Brazil, this year shows an increase of about 15 percent over a year ago, according to an official report. Although cattle average about a year younger than those on fattening pastures 5 years ago, their weights are about the same. This increased weight at an earlier age is attributed to the introduction of some zebu blood into the native cattle.

Prospects are favorable, therefore, for relieving the shortage of meat on the Sao Paulo and Rio de Janeiro markets. Government officials plan to make meat available in those cities four times a week beginning next February 1. Pressure is also being exerted to make some meat



available for export from this central Brazil area, which once supplied about 45 percent of total Brazilian exports of beef. One large Sao Paulo meat packer expects that cattle slaughter in 1946 will be 75 percent of 1942. As cattle slaughter in 1942 was one of the largest on record, this estimate appears somewhat optimistic.

#### ITALY LIBERALIZES HOG SLAUGHTER POLICY

In an effort to provide city dwellers with a more adequate supply of pork and fats, the Italian Ministry of Food has issued a new decree easing restrictions on hog slaughter. This decree permits: (1) Limited hog slaughter for family and institutional use; (2) unrestricted purchase of live hogs for slaughter by non-producers, restricting the movement of hogs to market, however, to the general region where they are produced; (3) unrestricted commercial slaughter, but processors in all Provinces under Italian control are required to deliver to the Italian Ministry of Food, 44 pounds of hog fat and 11 pounds of sausages for each hog slaughtered. For Emilia and other Provinces, as they are returned by the military authorities to Italian control, required amounts are 55 pounds and 15 pounds, respectively.

#### GRAINS, GRAIN PRODUCTS, AND FEEDS (continued)

##### CANADA'S LATE GRAIN CROPS SMALLER THAN IN 1944

Late grain crops in Canada are somewhat smaller than a year ago, though the outturns approach average crops, on the basis of the first official report. Smaller outturns of mixed grains and of shelled corn resulted from reductions in both acreages and yields per acre. Mixed grains, which are grown principally in the eastern Provinces, are placed at 45,712,000 bushels, as compared with the 1944 crop of 57,431,000 bushels.

CANADA: Area and production of specified crops,  
average 1938-1942, annual 1943-45

Grain	: Average	: 1943	: 1944	: 1945 a/
	: 1938-1942 ::			
	: 1,000 acres	: 1,000 acres	: 1,000 acres	: 1,000 acres
ACREAGE				
Mixed grain .....	1,366	1,463	1,518	1,453
Shelled corn ....	246	230	270	237
Buckwheat .....	303	286	256	261
Fodder corn .....	481	475	474	492
	: 1,000 bushels	: 1,000 bushels	: 1,000 bushels	: 1,000 bushels
PRODUCTION				
Mixed grain .....	48,728	35,656	57,431	45,712
Shelled corn ....	10,095	7,775	11,700	10,445
Buckwheat .....	6,123	6,243	5,553	5,409
	: 1,000 tons	: 1,000 tons	: 1,000 tons	: 1,000 tons
Fodder corn .....	4,327	4,097	4,398	3,841

From official sources.

a/ Preliminary.

The bulk of the mixed grain reduction was reported in Ontario, where the current harvest is placed at 33.2 million bushels, compared with 40.7 million bushels a year ago. Reductions in Quebec and Saskatchewan amounted to around 1.4 and 2.5 million bushels, respectively. The 1945 shelled-corn crop is estimated at 10.4 million bushels, as compared with 11.7 million bushels in 1944. Virtually all of the crop is produced in the Province of Ontario. Manitoba, with a small production, is the only other Province reporting shelled corn. The fodder corn crop of 3.8 million tons is also smaller than the 1944 harvest, with the main decrease reported in Ontario.

#### MISCELLANEOUS

##### UNITED STATES HOP EXPORTS INCREASE

Hop exports from the United States for the year ended August 31, 1945, were reported at about 9.2 million pounds, or about 3 million pounds larger than exports in the previous year. The largest shipments went to Canada and Mexico, with Brazil third in importance. In addition, about 200,000 pounds of hop products, largely extract, were exported during the 1944-45 season, of which about 65 percent went to the United Kingdom.

United States hop exports during the war period have increased considerably, with marked shifts in countries of destination. Takings in the United Kingdom and Ireland, which were the largest European markets prior to the war, were sharply reduced in 1941-42, and no exports to these countries were registered in 1943-44. Shipments to Australia and Japan also ceased in 1942. To compensate for the loss of the usual outlets, however, new markets opened as a result of the stoppage of exports from surplus areas in Europe (Germany and Czechoslovakia and to a lesser extent Poland and Yugoslavia.)

The United States, the only important source of hop imports for countries outside continental Europe, has made substantial shipments to Latin American countries, especially to Brazil, Colombia, Chile, Venezuela, Argentina, and Cuba. In addition, takings in Egypt, the Union of South Africa, and the Belgian Congo have expanded considerably.

With the end of the war, export demand has increased and some exports were made to continental European countries, notably to Ireland, Italy, and Belgium. The European demand for United States hops may continue throughout the current season, since European hops are not yet available in sufficient volume to fill requirements. Increased United States exports are expected and may reach a new record from the indicated record production in the United States this season.

Relaxation of restrictions on the publication of trade data makes details of the trade for the past 2 years available for the first time. For further background information see Foreign Crops and Markets, September 4, 1944.



HOPS: Exports from the United States by countries of destination  
1939-40 to 1944-45 a/

Destination:	Year beginning September 1					
	1939-40	1940-41	1941-42	1942-43	1943-44	1944-45
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
Canada .....	523,435	1,433,052	2,601,342	2,456,625	1,179,611	2,603,033
Mexico .....	556,876	984,774	1,400,462	1,173,139	1,494,093	1,958,252
Panama .....	5,579	55,414	60,559	88,927	133,216	136,266
Cuba .....	102,745	178,283	207,792	181,381	175,859	310,135
Argentina ..	404,668	513,170	764,945	1,149,760	6,883	184,990
Brazil .....	365,727	597,188	879,565	437,590	996,938	1,073,011
Chile .....	235,785	333,139	412,407	370,335	170,286	258,609
Colombia ..	194,397	226,737	864,974	900,701	323,390	312,619
Ecuador ....	29,309	70,821	87,755	77,851	96,915	66,992
Peru .....	41,465	35,590	147,980	75,416	147,798	117,293
Uruguay ....	16,625	69,584	144,867	129,677	75,415	119,734
Venezuela ..	66,530	84,182	147,002	64,028	166,789	237,352
Belgium ....	105,892	-	-	-	-	106,682
Ireland ....	1,404,501	1,630,503	7,106	26,289	-	399,250
Portugal ...	-	46,619	70,925	61,390	6,600	69,640
United Kingdom ..	1,649,231	115,850	480	373,880	-	30,187
Belgian Congo .....	4,395	44,968	59,217	55,891	103,734	121,606
Union of S. Africa :	7,330	849,485	399,137	229,001	208,134	205,536
Egypt .....	24,083	151,771	312,251	284,352	263,284	351,413
Mozambique :	18,650	83,514	28,167	15,458	6,352	9,723
British India .....	28,010	150,826	149,612	140,563	80,290	70,876
British Malaya ....	46,865	174,672	136,830	5,136	-	4,451
China .....	133,275	173,501	68,358	-	-	-
Netherlands Indies ...	13,763	124,763	52,265	-	-	-
Japan .....	793,732	788,750	-	-	-	-
Australia ..	828,364	682,423	1,938	-	-	-
Newfoundland and Labrador ..	1,564	5,259	19,303	2,501	154,731	22,311
Gold Coast :	2,984	16,821	19,732	5,753	104,470	13,661
Algeria ....	-	-	-	-	117,722	-
Italy .....	-	-	-	-	-	125,601
Others b/ :	370,102	403,756	413,895	361,666	298,166	316,789
Total .....	7,994,382	10,030,415	9,458,771	8,672,810	6,311,176	9,226,012

From official sources. a/ Excludes exports of hop extract, which in 1944-45 amounted to 198,058 pounds. b/ Includes all countries having exports of less than 70,000 pounds for each year of the period shown.